

FIG. 1

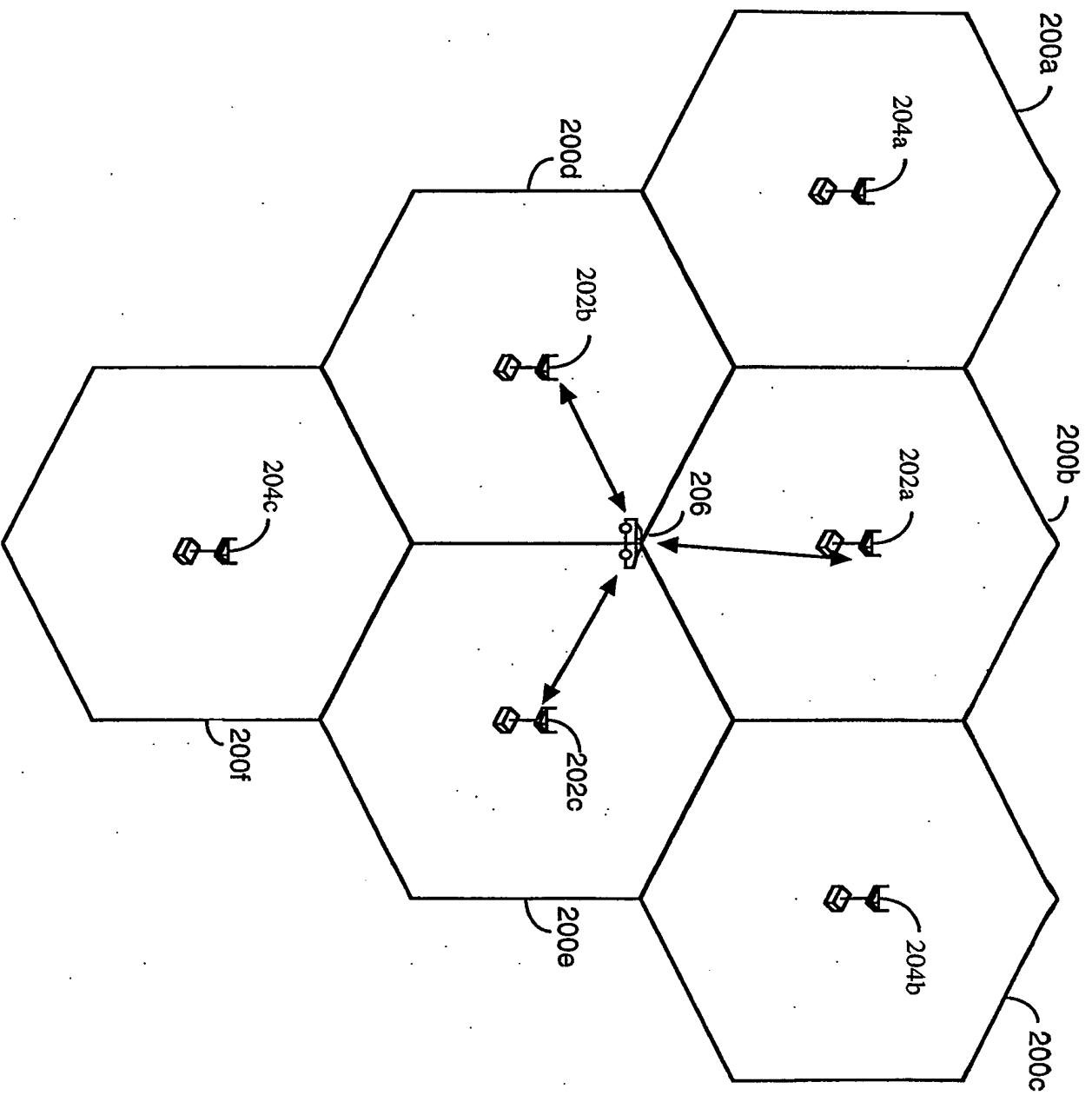
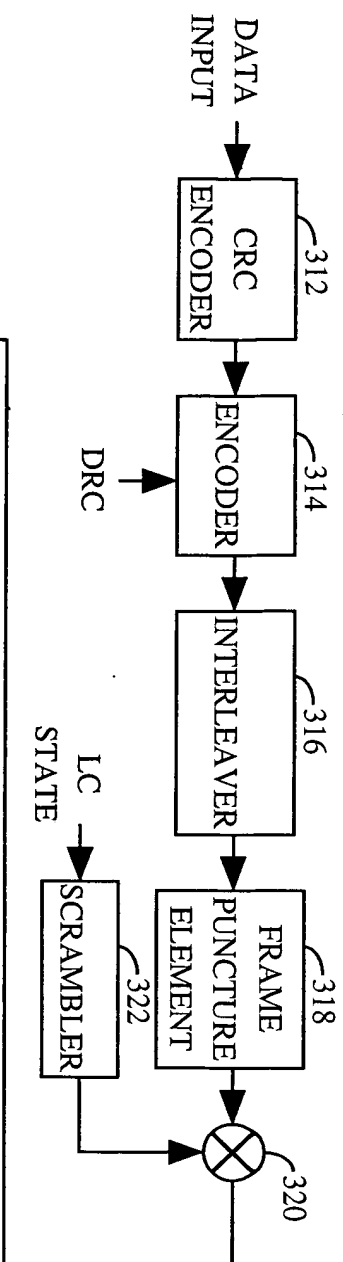


FIG. 2

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a hexagonal grid structure. The grid is composed of six adjacent hexagonal cells, labeled 200a through 200f. Each cell contains a small, stylized icon representing a component or device. The components are labeled as follows: 202a, 202b, and 202c are located in the top-left, top-middle, and top-right cells respectively; 204a, 204b, and 204c are located in the bottom-left, bottom-middle, and bottom-right cells respectively. Arrows, labeled 206, point from the central region of the grid towards the outer edges, indicating a direction of flow or movement.



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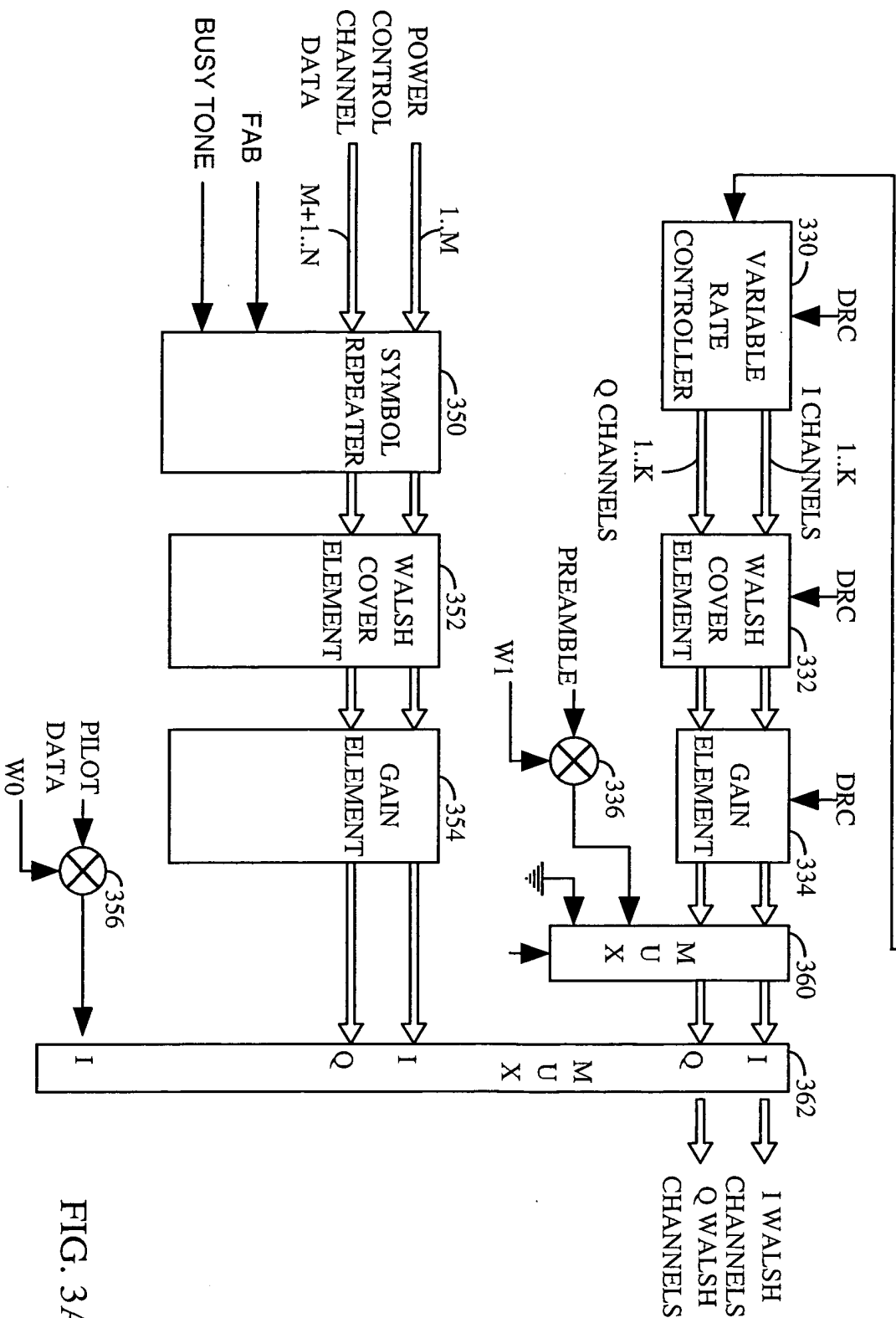


FIG. 3A

FIG. 3A is a block diagram of a transmitter. The transmitter includes a data input, a CRC encoder (312), an encoder (314), an interleaver (316), a frame puncture element (318), a multiplier (320), a scrambler (322), and a feedback loop (LC STATE) from the multiplier (320) to the scrambler (322). The encoder (314) also receives a DRC signal. The interleaver (316) outputs to the frame puncture element (318), which then outputs to the multiplier (320). The multiplier (320) also receives a signal from the LC STATE. The output of the multiplier (320) is the scrambled data, which is then processed by the scrambler (322). The scrambler (322) outputs to the feedback loop (LC STATE), which feeds back into the scrambler (322).

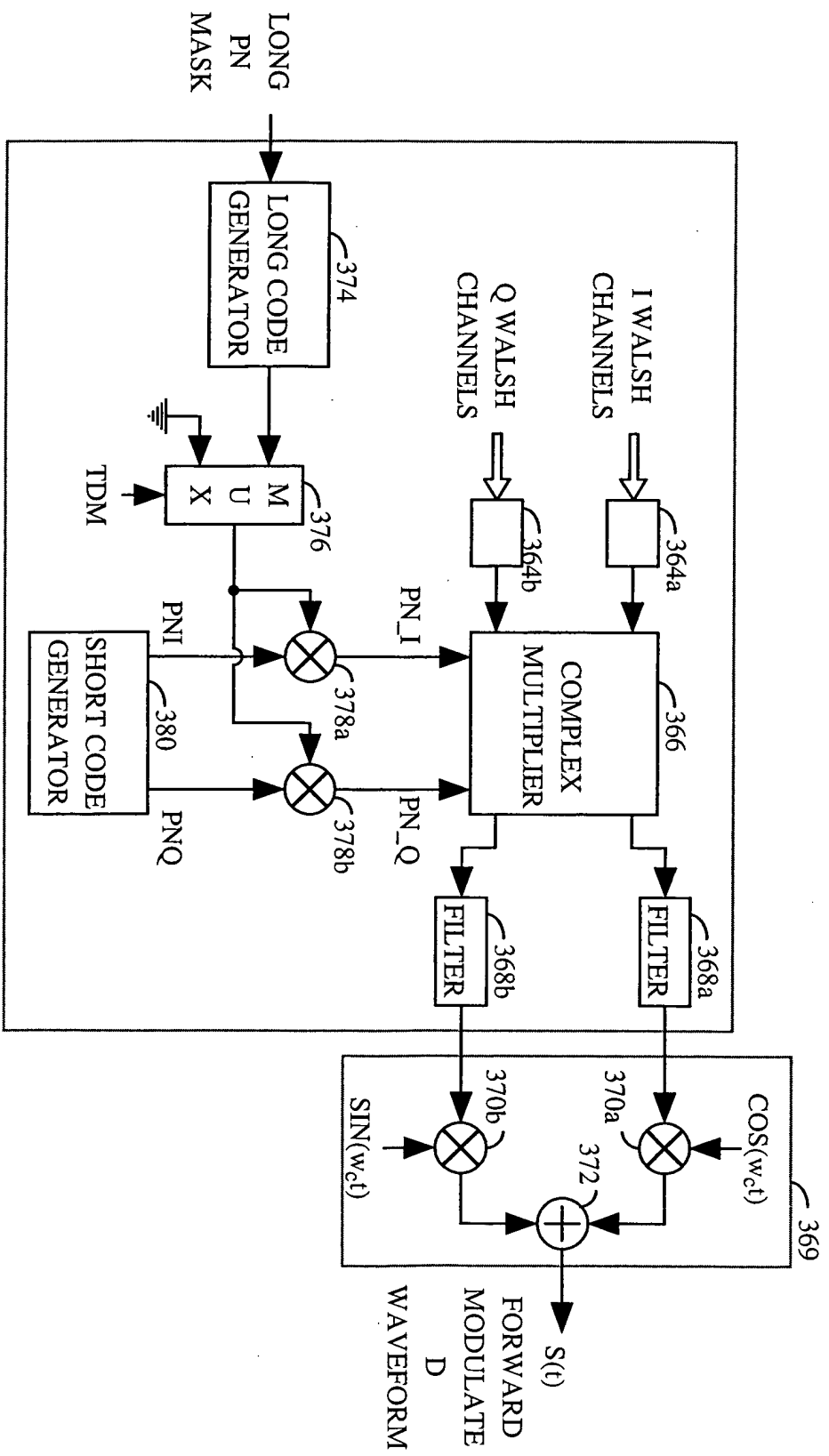
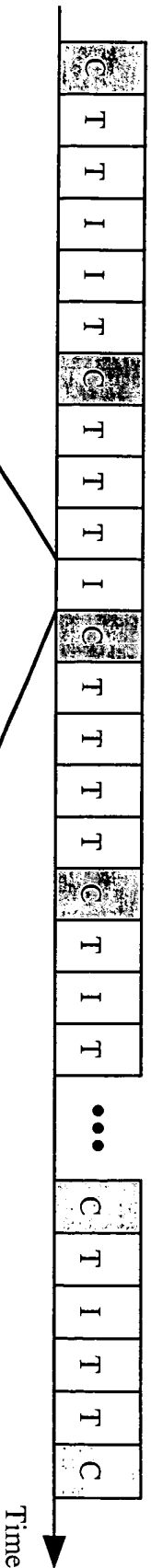


FIG. 3B

I = IDLE FRAME  
T=TRAFFIC FRAME  
C=CONTROL CHANNEL FRAME

FORWARD  
TRAFFIC  
CHANNEL



16 SLOTS/FRAME

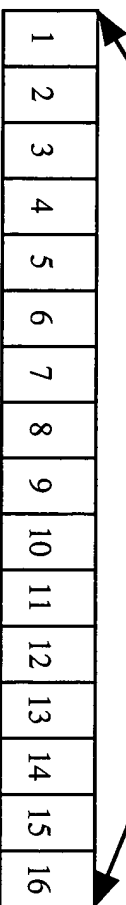


FIG. 4A

1 SLOT

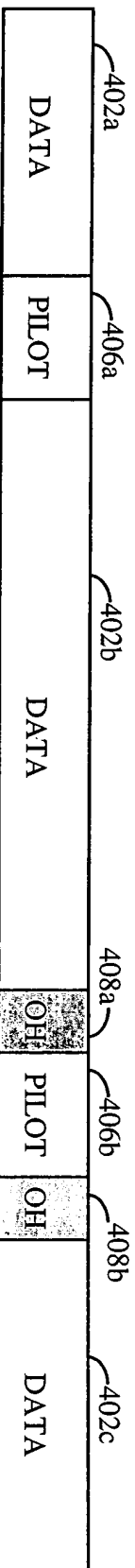


FIG. 4B

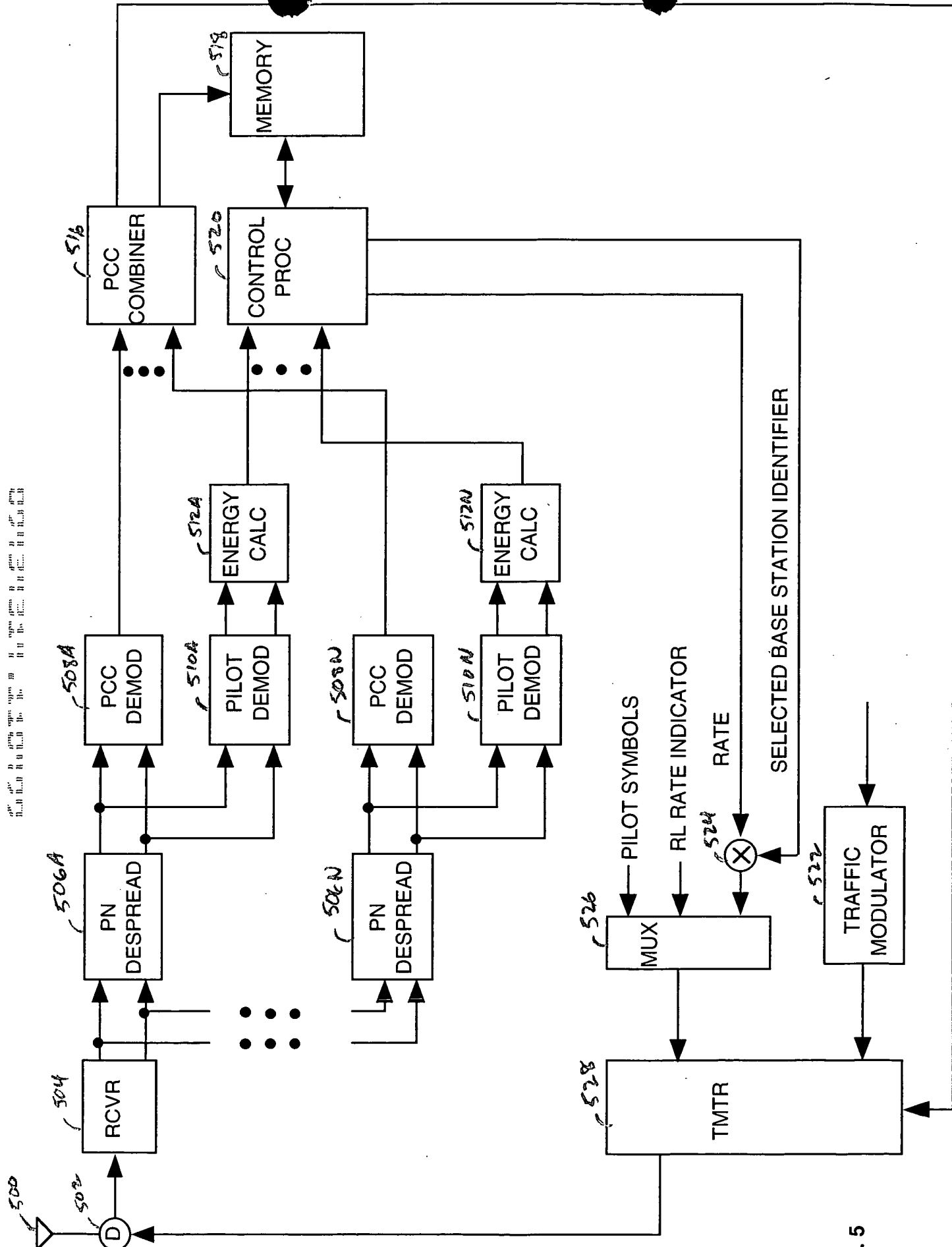


FIG. 5